

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，  
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所  
甲組

科目代碼：4702

考試科目：統計學

### — 作答注意事項 —

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所 碩士班 甲組

考試科目 (4702)：統計學

共 6 頁，第 1 頁

\*請在【答案卷】作答

1. A manufacturing company regularly conducts quality control checks at specified periods on the products it manufactures. Historically, the failure rate for LED light bulbs that the company manufactures is 2%. Suppose a random sample of 12 LED light bulbs is selected. What is the probability that

  - a. exactly one of the LED light bulbs is defective? (5%)
  - b. two or fewer of the LED light bulbs are defective? (5%)
2. Suppose  $X_i$  be a random variable from an independent and identical distribution,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ , and  $X_i=1$  with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Let

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i X_i, \text{ where } \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1 \text{ and } w_i \neq \frac{1}{n}, \text{ and } Z = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$
  - a. Compute the variance of Y and Z. (10%)
  - b. Are they unbiased estimator? Which one is more efficient? (10%)
3. You plan to conduct a marketing experiment in which students are to taste one of two different brands of soft drink. Their task is to correctly identify the brand tasted. You select a random sample of 200 students and assume that the students have no ability to distinguish between the two brands. (Hint: If an individual has no ability to distinguish between the two soft drinks, then the two brands are equally likely to be selected.)

  - a. What is the probability that the sample will have between 50% and 60% of the identifications correct? (5%)
  - b. The probability is 90% that the sample percentage is contained within what symmetrical limits of the population percentage? (5%)
  - c. What is the probability that the sample percentage of correct identifications is greater than 65%? (5%)
  - d. Which is more likely to occur—more than 60% correct identifications in the sample of 200 or more than 55% correct identifications in a sample of 1,000? Explain. (5%)

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所 碩士班 甲組

考試科目 (4702)：統計學

共 6 頁，第 2 頁 \*請在【答案卷】作答

4. The variable,  $X$ , is defined as the number of affairs within last year from R.C. Fair(1978), "A Theory of Extramarital Affairs," Journal of Political Economy 86, 45-61. The summary statistics and frequency table obtained from excel are as follows:

X	
Mean	1.455907
Median	0
Mode	0
standard deviation	3.298758
Variance	10.8818
Minimum	0
Maximum	12
number of observations	601

X	Frequency
0	451
1	34
2	17
3	19
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	42
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	38

- a. What assumptions must be made in order for  $X$  to be distributed as a Poisson random variable? Are these assumptions suitable for  $X$ ? (10%)
- b. Using Poisson distribution, what is the (expected) probability that the number of affairs within last year is zero? Compared the number with median, what is the problem? Explain. (10%)

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所 碩士班 甲組

考試科目 (4702)：統計學

共\_\_6\_\_頁，第\_\_3\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卷】作答

5. Four experts rated two brands of coffee in a taste-testing experiment. A rating on a 7-point scale (1 = extremely displeasing, 7 = extremely pleasing) is given for each of four characteristics: taste, aroma, richness, and acidity. The following data contain the ratings accumulated over all four characteristics:

EXPERT	BRAND	
	A	B
C.C.	24	26
S.E.	27	27
E.G.	19	22
B.L.	24	27

- At the 0.05 level of significance, is there evidence of a difference in the mean ratings between the two brands? (5%)
  - What assumption is necessary in order to perform this test? (5%)
  - Construct and interpret a 95% confidence interval estimate of the difference in the mean ratings between the two brands. (5%)
6. What makes sales leaders tick? Mercuri International conducted a study to explore sales strategies, processes, and support systems within businesses. Organizations were categorized by sales performance level (top performers vs. middle performers vs. bottom performers) and extent to which the organization invests in customer satisfaction. Results were organized into the following table.

LEVEL OF INVESTMENT	SALES PERFORMANCE LEVEL			Total
	Top	Middle	Bottom	
Annually	53	318	44	104
Every 2-4 years	40	245	23	721
Never	11	158	34	101
Total	104	721	101	926

Source: "Sales Excellence Survey 2017," available at [bit.ly/2qRYm2](http://bit.ly/2qRYm2).

- At the 0.05 level of significance, is there evidence of a significant relationship between sales performance level and level of investment in customer satisfaction? (15%)



國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

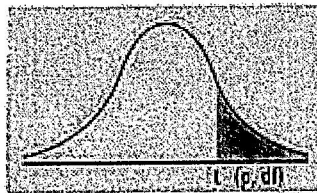
系所班組別：科技管理研究所 碩士班 甲組

考試科目 (4702)：統計學

共 6 頁，第 5 頁

\*請在【答案卷】作答

Numbers in each row of the table are values on a t-distribution  
(df) degrees of freedom for selected right-tail (greater-than) probal



df/p	0.40	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	
1	0.324920	1.000000	3.077684	6.313752	12.70620	31.82052	63
2	0.288675	0.816497	1.885618	2.919986	4.30265	6.96456	93
3	0.276671	0.764892	1.637744	2.353363	3.18245	4.54070	53
4	0.270722	0.740697	1.533206	2.131847	2.77645	3.74695	43
5	0.267181	0.726687	1.475884	2.015048	2.57058	3.38493	43
6	0.264835	0.717558	1.439756	1.943180	2.44691	3.14267	33
7	0.263167	0.711142	1.414924	1.894579	2.36462	2.99795	33
8	0.261921	0.706387	1.396815	1.859548	2.30600	2.89646	33
9	0.260955	0.702722	1.383029	1.833113	2.26216	2.82144	33
10	0.260185	0.699812	1.372184	1.812461	2.22814	2.76377	33
11	0.259556	0.697445	1.363430	1.795885	2.20099	2.71808	33
12	0.259033	0.695483	1.356217	1.782288	2.17881	2.68100	33
13	0.258591	0.693829	1.350171	1.770933	2.16037	2.65031	33
14	0.258213	0.692417	1.345030	1.761310	2.14479	2.62449	23
15	0.257885	0.691197	1.340606	1.753050	2.13145	2.60248	23
16	0.257599	0.690132	1.336757	1.745884	2.11991	2.58349	23
17	0.257347	0.689195	1.333379	1.739607	2.10982	2.56693	23
18	0.257123	0.688364	1.330391	1.734064	2.10092	2.55238	23
19	0.256923	0.687621	1.327728	1.729133	2.09302	2.53948	23
20	0.256743	0.686954	1.325341	1.724718	2.08596	2.52798	23
21	0.256580	0.686352	1.323188	1.720743	2.07961	2.51765	23
22	0.256432	0.685805	1.321237	1.717144	2.07387	2.50832	23
23	0.256297	0.685306	1.319460	1.713872	2.06866	2.49987	23
24	0.256173	0.684850	1.317836	1.710882	2.06390	2.49216	23

# 國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所 碩士班 甲組

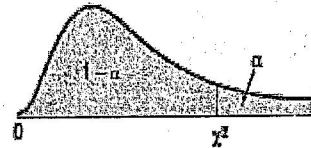
考試科目 (4702)：統計學

共 6 頁，第 6 頁

\*請在【答案卷】作答

**TABLE E.4**  
Critical Values of  $\chi^2$

For a particular number of degrees of freedom, entry represents the critical value of  $\chi^2$  corresponding to the cumulative probability  $(1 - \alpha)$  and a specified upper-tail area  $(\alpha)$ .



Degree of Freedom	Cumulative Probabilities											
	0.005	0.01	0.025	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.975	0.99	0.995
	Upper-Tail Area ( $\alpha$ )											
	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.90	0.75	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1			0.001	0.004	0.016	0.102	1.123	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	0.575	2.773	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	1.213	4.108	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	1.923	5.385	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	2.675	6.626	9.236	11.071	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	3.455	7.841	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	4.255	9.037	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	5.071	10.219	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	5.899	11.389	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	6.737	12.549	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	7.584	13.701	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	8.438	14.845	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.299
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	9.299	15.984	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	10.165	17.117	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	11.037	18.245	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	11.912	19.369	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	12.792	20.489	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	13.675	21.605	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	14.562	22.718	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	15.452	23.828	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	16.344	24.935	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.042	17.240	26.039	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	18.137	27.141	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	19.037	28.241	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	19.939	29.339	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	20.843	30.435	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.571	16.151	18.114	21.749	31.528	36.741	40.113	43.194	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	22.657	32.620	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.257	16.047	17.708	19.768	23.567	33.711	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.954	16.791	18.493	20.599	24.478	34.800	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672

For larger values of degrees of freedom ( $df$ ) the expression  $Z = \sqrt{2\chi^2} - \sqrt{2(df) - 1}$  may be used and the resulting upper-tail area can be found from the cumulative standardized normal distribution (Table B.2).